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THE TABLET.

No. LXXXVIII.

"The moſt effectual way to promote the good of the people, is to prevail on them to perform their duty."

EVERY perſon who takes a ſerious review of the incidents with which he has been affected will confeſs, that he has ſuffered more evil from pretended friends, than from open enemies. Nor is it difficult to aſſign a reaſon, why this ſhould be the caſe.—We guard ourſelves, at all points, againſt thoſe we ſuſpect to be our adverſaries; while we heedleſsly expoſe our opinions, our character and our property to thoſe who make profeſſions of friendſhip. No circumſtance more ſtrongly marks a want of firmneſs in a real friend, or a want of ſincerity in a ſuppoſed one, than his complimenting our vices, or encouraging our errors.

If individuals ſuffer ſeverely from the fickleneſs or inſincerity of thoſe who paſs for friends, how much more liable is the community to be impoſed on, by thoſe who aſſume the name of patriots? Artful politicians accompliſh their views by the warm wiſhes and patriotic concern they expreſs for the public good There is a much eaſier way to gain public favor than by deſerving it. The moſt ſlender talents are ſufficient to pleaſe and ſeduce the people, but it requires real abilities and fortitude to promote their beſt intereſt. Nothing can be more evident than that thoſe who clamor the moſt, about the public good, promote it the leaſt. The rant and declamation of certain bluſterers who live among the ignorant parts of the community beguile the people into falſe notions of government, and keep them vexatious and diſcontented. There are always ſome current prejudices of which deſigning men may avail themſelves, and which in ſome inſtances may recommend them more effectually to the populace, than an honeſt independent line of conduct. The actions of ſuch men however deſerve any other appellation more than that of patriotiſm. No man ſhould be deemed a patriot who has not given other ſpecimens of public ſpirit, than fair ſpeeches and pompous profeſſions. The people will ſeldom do wrong, if influential characters will endeavor to convince them what is right. But when thoſe who ſhould inſtruct the ignorant, and admoniſh the vicious, act ſo perverſely, as to flatter the one, and miſlead the other, how can it be expected that the public opinion will be a ſafe guide to direct public meaſures? While there are ſo many men whoſe importance in ſociety depends on cheriſhing errors in the public mind, how difficult is it to produce a perfect union of ſentiment in favor of a juſt and honorable ſyſtem of politics! The people, when they are honeſtly informed and fairly adviſed, will acquieſce in whatever will promote the public proſperity. It requires ſome art and addreſs to beguile mankind into a belief, that confuſion is better than order; that injuſtice is preferable to honeſty. There cannot be a more plauſible cover for bad intentions, than a pretence that they correſpond with the public opinion. Such a pretext is the more convenient as it cannot eaſily be detected. In many intereſting queſtions the public opinion is a very indefinite thing. It is often appealed to reſpecting objects which it has never contemplated. A ſentiment prevailing among a few men, ſhould not be called a public ſentiment.

FROM THE INDEPENDENT CHRONICLE.

MR. ADAMS,

HOW far the ſpirit of the citizens of New-Hampſhire is changed ſince the adoption of the Federal Conſtitution, I cannot pretend to ſay—but the aſſertion of the Preſident of that State, that their government "has ceaſed to be a free, "ſovereign, and independent State" is ſo alarming, that it ought to put the citizens of every State in the Union, upon the moſt ſerious reflection. If *that* State has ſurrendered its ſovereignty and independence, it follows that every State has done the ſame; and provided this is the caſe, to what a deplorable ſituation have we reduced ourſelves, by the adoption of the Federal Conſtitution.—No man, however, has before been hardy enough to come forward with ſo flagrant an aſſertion; the moſt violent partizans have been cautious how far they ventured on this ground, knowing that it was too early a period to broach ſuch treaſonable ſentiments. By this declaration the alarm has gone forth, and it has now become the duty of the ſeveral States, in their legiſlative capacities, to remonſtrate againſt ſuch a bold attack upon their freedom, ſovereignty, and independence—and tho the State of New-Hampſhire ſhould ſuffer their Preſident to proceed in his career with impunity, yet it is not doubted, but thoſe States which ſtill mean to ſupport their freedom, ſovereignty and independence, will bear public teſtimony againſt the declaration, and early check the wicked deſigns of men, however elevated their ſtation. BRUTUS.

THE OBSERVER.—No. XVII.

The re-eſtabliſhment of public credit, a meaſure of ſound policy.

IN my laſt number I conſidered the re-eſtabliſhment of public credit, as a meaſure of juſtice to the national and ſtate creditors. It may alſo be inquired, is it a meaſure of policy? An advantage to the creditors is apparent; but will this advantage be equal to the injury which muſt happen to the people at large by ſuch an attempt? If the meaſure will be mutually advantageous, all ground for queſtioning is gone; and having no alternative, we muſt proceed in the moſt wiſe and economical manner to provide funds: But if it will be deſtructive to the people, if juſtice and policy are oppoſed, the queſtion yet remains to be new traced, and ſolved on political grounds.

There is an old adage, "honeſty is the beſt policy," to which I have not known an exception. The wiſdom which inſtituted the connections, dependencies and wants of ſociety, doth not commonly, if ever, ſuffer an oppoſition between the moral duty and worldly good, either of individuals or communities. But as the queſtion in conſideration is too conſequential to be riſked on a maxim, more frequently ſpoken than felt, we muſt call up probable conſequences to determine it.

In meaſures of policy, we find men have varying opinions: This chiefly ariſes from different degrees of information, and from a limitation of the queſtions, on which a judgment is formed. Thoſe who eſpouſe various opinions, before they become warm in debate, ought mutually to communicate every information, and examine the whole extent and all the conſequences of the queſtion to be decided.

Is it good policy, or for the benefit of the people at large to reſtore American credit? Two perſons of the ſame honeſty, may give a different anſwer to this queſtion, from the different limitations which they affix to it in their own minds. One conſiders its preſent operation, without regard to diſtant and national conſequences, his education and connections in buſineſs do not enable him to comprehend theſe, without very particular information; he appeals to the preſent moment only, and thinks it is better for himſelf and for a majority of his neighbors, not to pay, than it is to pay taxes; he knows not the purpoſes for which public credit are neceſſary, nor the great benefits which will accrue by its reſtoration, to agriculture, commerce, and manufactures; he ſees no preſent danger from foreign enemies, and thinks not beſt to reſtore it. Another perſon is acquainted with theſe ſubjects, and knows that by avoiding a preſent ſmall evil, we riſk the danger of a thouſand which are greater, and perhaps alſo our very national exiſtence.

The conſequences of a depreciated credit have been too recently felt, to need a very particular deſcription. War is a complication of calamities to the beſt appointed nation: To one deſtitute of finance and credit, it is almoſt certain ruin. Your late war began in a ſacred enthuſiaſm, breathed forth from heaven on the great body of the people, which ſupplied a thouſand wants, and gave a circulation to a paper without foundation. As this enthuſiaſm abated the public diſtreſs began; and half the miſchief we endured, aroſe more from want of credit, than from the policy or power of Great Britain. A nation who can pay only in promiſes, which are but half believed, loſes a power over its own internal reſources.

Was it not a want of credit which often nearly diſbanded your army? Was it not this which obliged you to execute every meaſure in the moſt expenſive manner? When you had brought into the field, a military force, of one third of the appointed compliment Was it not a want of credit which obliged you to create a more numerous and more devouring hoſt of purchaſers, and retainers on the public ſupplies, and even to convert your town officers into gentlemen of the public departments? Why was your army but half filled, which cauſed a protraction of the war? Not from a want of brave and hardy men: but by a want of credit. Hence aroſe the neceſſity of thoſe vexatious calls on the militia, at a ſeaſon of the year moſt ruinous to the farmer, and which was a greater drawback on his intereſt, than all the taxes he was called to pay. It is true theſe things are paſſed, and we hope never to ſee another war; the wiſh is pious and pacific, but wiſhing is not fighting, and will never defend our country. The principles of ambition and violence ſtill exiſt in the world, and the nations have not yet beat their ſwords into ploughſhares; little croſſings of intereſt, may be ſtrangely aggravated into bloody contention. The way to prevent war is a conſtant preparation to repel; ſo good a country as this without credit and a ſyſtem of defence, is a ſtrong temptation to the avarice and ambition of the world.

Should the United States by any unforeſeen event be drawn into war, how, without an eſtabliſhed credit are they to make defence? The richeſt nation in Europe cannot ſupport war without having recourſe to credit, and much leſs can theſe States do it. Paſt events will not be ſoon forgot; and if your promiſes are not fulfilled in ſome reaſonable way, where are the men who will again loan their property to the public? Where is the farmer or manufacturer who will ſell you his proviſion or cloathing; or the ſoldier who will riſk his life for paper, when they know it is the cuſtom of the people, after danger is paſt, to forget their engagements? Had another war overtaken theſe States before the organization of our preſent government, defence would have been impoſſible: with a treaſury deſtitute of money and credit, we could not have enliſted, cloathed and fed five thouſand troops. Many private citizens were more capable of levying ſucceſsful war, than the whole Union: a neſt of pirates might have deſtroyed our whole trade, and laid many of our ſea ports under contribution, and there was no public capacity to repel them. Our preſent government begins to be revered abroad; but deny them the means of eſtabliſhing credit, and we ſink back to ignominy, and a ſtate of danger.

Suffer me next, to recal your attention from the danger of a foreign war, without credit to ſupport it; to conſider the evils which may ariſe within ourſelves from the ſame cauſe. A people deſtitute of credit, are in imminent and conſtant danger of being enſlaved by ſuch bold uſurpers as may wiſh to wreſt from them their properties. By a late inſurrection, New-England was actually threatened, and I pray that the other States may notice the warning. Tho Maſſachuſetts was the ſeat of inſurgency, the ſame ſpirit wrought in the neighboring States, and all wiſe men conſidered it as a common evil. The inſurgents had doubtleſs ſome real grievances, which might have been redreſſed by a proper application; but inſtead of this they put themſelves under the guidance of mad, baſe, and weak leaders. While we pitied the people, we were obliged to condemn their cauſe. The ſerious conſequences and ending of this affair are well known. Had that inſurrection been headed by a man of ambition, intrigue, extenſive popularity and wealth, it would probably have overturned the government of New-England, and laid a foundation for ſome kind of dominion moſt dangerous for our liberties.

Were it either prudent or neceſſary, I could name you many great characters in America, who, if virtue had not prevented, might have regalized themſelves and families, and formed a civil conſtitution in violence, ſuited to their own intereſts, and to their adherents in ſucceſs. The very ſame people who are jealous for their privileges, in the hour of conſideration, at a time of madneſs and inſurrection will give them all away; and in this very manner many free nations have loſt their liberty. Had ſuch a thing been attempted by one, or by a coalition of a few great and popular characters; neither Congreſs, nor the State aſſemblies, who were wholly deſtitute of credit, could have repelled them. It ought to be a firſt maxim of policy with a free republic, to preſerve an unſpotted faith, by which they may command their own reſources, either againſt foreign invaſion or domeſtic inſurrection, and purchaſe foreign aſſiſtance.

The terrors of a deſpotic Prince, and the influence of a nobility devoted to his will, may with little credit, draw out the reſources of his kingdom; but I truſt the American republic will never have ſuch terrors or nobility; ſhe muſt depend on the virtue and information of her citizens, and the purity of her national character. Patriotiſm is a ſacred name! And I believe there is more of it in this, than any other country, and the way to preſerve it is to uphold national credit. Patriotiſm doth not conſiſt in a few men giving their all for public purpoſes in the hour of danger, and without an expectation of being reimburſed; if it did, wait to the time of trial, and an experiment will prove that we have few patriots. To be willing to contribute a juſt proportion, and pay an equal ſhare in the public expences—to be honeſt, and aſſiſt our government in being honeſt, is to be a Patriot.

A fixed credit is the only means for economy in national expences, which is another reaſon for its re-eſtabliſhment.

Certain expences, and to a large amount, are unavoidable in every nation; and theſe will be doubled on the people, as they are obliged to make payment, by a lax and depreciated credit. I have inculcated in my former numbers, that high nominal taxation impoſed on the principles of depreciation, is eventually paid by a great part of the people nearly equal to ſilver and gold. A ſuſpicious credit always operates againſt the people; all bargaining for the public is on diſadvantageous terms; the man who deals with them conſiders a riſk, and acts from the ſame motive as he makes hazard in a lottery; a derangement runs thro all public officers; it prevents reſponſibility and punctuality in all national concerns; and when an honeſt man has the care of the peoples' intereſts, he expects to manage them with loſs; and an idea is gradually ſpread in the minds of men, that there is no evil in robbing the public.

Foreign nations, and merchants are eagle-eyed to diſcern the debilitated power of the country, and are not afraid to offend its majeſty by abuſing its ſubjects—commerce languiſhes, produce is low, and the farmer eventually pays the bill of national loſs.

If the national debt be neglected, ſtill there muſt be proviſion made for certain expences; an enfeebled credit will greatly increaſe theſe, and I believe to as great a ſum, as would be neceſſary to fund the debt honorably, and ſupport all other expences on the principles of a punctual regard to public faith.

A man who is ſlack, and has obtained a reputation of being worſe than his promiſe, lives poor at great expence; it is the ſame with a nation, only in a greater degree. The falſe man may be compelled by law, but the ſlack nation cannot; theſe things are conſidered by thoſe who deal with them, and they are treated in character.

Tho my paper be already too long, there is one among many other conſiderations, which I cannot omit mention ng

A violation of national promiſes, or tardineſs in fulfilling them, hath a deſtructive influence on the morality of the people.

When the legiſlature of a nation ſport with their engagements, every leſſer corporation catches the ſame ſpirit and practice. The private citizen argues in ſelf-juſtification, if our lawgivers violate the promiſes of a nation; if the greateſt and moſt informed men will defraud for the public, becauſe they have power; I may do the ſame with impunity when an occaſion preſents. A depreciated public credit in its various operations, for a ſeries of years, hath done more to diſſeminate theſe dangerous ſentiments, than all the inſtitutions of ſcience and religion have done to retard them.

Let government beware of that corruption in principle and manners, which by increaſing, will prove its ruin.

FROM THE MASSACHUSETTS CENTINEL.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE government of the United States, may juſtly be denominated the "*Landholder's Government*," as at its head preſides one of the moſt diſtinguiſhed Landholders and Cultivators in the United States—who knows the advantages reſulting from the promotion and encouragement of *Agriculture*—and who is well aware of the burdens under which it hath lain, from the abſurd and erroneous ſyſtems of taxation adopted in the ſeveral States. The Farmers, therefore, are ſatisfied, that they ſhall yet *ſee good days*, and while the *Farmer of Mount-Vernon*, and the many reſpectable Huſbandmen now in the Legiſlature of the Union, are their rulers, that the *dry taxes*, under which they have laboured ſo long, will ſhortly be no more—but that every encouragement wiſdom can ſuggeſt, will be given to thoſe, who by cultivating the earth, add moſt eſſentially to the benefit and proſperity of our Republic. Under this, then, their government, ſecurity ſhall reſide under their vines—and feeling the benefit of a liberal ſyſtem of laws, learning, ſcience, and the arts that adorn life, ſhall riſe up ſpontaneous in regions as yet untrod by the traveller, unſung by the poet—and unmeaſured by the chain of the geometrician.—The reign of religion unfettered by ſuperſtition, and uncontroled by arbitrary eſtabliſhments, ſhall meliorate our condition as men.

MEMORIAL of the Hon. ROBERT MORRIS, to the Legislature of the United States.

SIR,

I TAKE the liberty to trouble you with the enclosed memorial, and must pray you to lay it before the House of Representatives. The request which is therein made, will be found so consonant with justice, that I cannot doubt of its being granted. Permit me through you, Sir, to make another, which is, that the said memorial may be entered at large on the Journals of the House.

I have the honor to be,
with great respect and esteem,
Sir, your obedient humble servant,
ROBERT MORRIS.

New-York, Feb. 8, 1790.

To the Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

To THE PRESIDENT, the SENATE, and HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

The MEMORIAL of ROBERT MORRIS, *late Superintendant of the Finances of the said United States*

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

THAT on the twentieth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, and subsequent to your memorialist's resignation of his office of superintendant, the Congress passed a resolution in the words following: "Resolved, That three commissioners be appointed to enquire into the receipts and expenditures of public monies, during the administration of the late Superintendant of Finance, and to examine and adjust the accounts of the United States with that department, during his administration, and to report a state thereof to Congress:" which resolution, to persons unacquainted with the nature of the office, and the mode of conducting the business of the department, gave occasion to the supposition, that your memorialist had accounts both difficult and important to settle with the United States, in respect to his official transactions. That though your memorialist foresaw the disagreeable consequences which might result to himself from the diffusion of such an opinion, he not withstanding, not only forbore any representation on the subject, but scrupulously avoided every species of interference direct or indirect, lest it should be imagined, either that he was actuated by the desire of obtaining from Congress those marks of approbation, which had in repeated instances been bestowed on the servants of the public, or that he feared to meet the proposed investigation. Respect for the sovereign of the United States, concurring with motives of delicacy, to forbid even the appearance of asking, what if merited, it was to be presumed would be confered, (as being the proper reward of services, not of solicitation) and a firm confidence in the rectitude of his conduct, leaving your memorialist no inducement to evade any enquiry into it, which it might be thought fit to institute

That your memorialist taking it for granted, that the reasons which had produced a determination to establish a mode of enquiry into the transactions of the most important office under the government would have ensured a prosecution of the object till it had been carried into effect, long remained in silent expectation of the appointment of commissioners, according to the resolution which had been entered into for that purpose. But it has so happened, from what cause your memorialist will not undertake to explain, that no further steps have ever been taken in relation to it: And your memorialist has remained exposed to the surmises, which the appearance of an intention to enquire into his conduct had a tendency to excite, without having been afforded an opportunity of obviating them. That the unsettled condition of certain accounts of a commerical nature between the United States, and the late house of Willing, Morris and company, and your memorialist prior to his appointment as Superintendant of the finances, having been confounded with his transactions in that capacity, your memorialist has in various ways been subjected to injurious imputations on his official conduct, the only fruits of services, which at the time they were rendered, he trusts, he may without incuring the charge of presumption, affirm, were generally esteemed both important and meritorious, and were at least rendered with ardor and zeal, with unremitted attention, and unwearied application.

That your memorialist desirous of rescuing his reputation from the aspersions thrown upon it, came in the month of October, 1788, to the city of New-York, as well for the purpose of urging the appointment of commissioners to inspect his official transactions, as for that of procuring an adjustment of the accounts which existed previous to his administration. But the first object was frustrated by the want of a sufficient number of members to make a Congress, and the last was unavoidably delayed by the preliminary investigations requisite on the part of the commissioner named by the late board of treasury, towards a competent knowledge of the business. That in the month of February, 1789, your memorialist returned to New-York, for the same purposes, but the obstacles which he had before experienced, still operated to put it out of his power to present the memorial which had been prepared by him in October, praying for an appointment of commissioners. That he was therefore obliged to confine himself to measures for the settlement of his accounts respecting the transactions antecedent to his appointment as Superintendant, which he entered upon accordingly with the commissioner appointed by the board of treasury: and in which, as much progress as time and circumstances would permit was made until the fourth of March last, when that commissioner, conceiving his authority, by the organization of the new government to have ceased, declined further proceedings, and of course, your memorialist was obliged to wait the establishment of the new treasury department for the further prosecution of that settlement, which has been accordingly resumed, and he hopes will speedily be accomplished. But in as much, as no mode of enquiry into his official conduct has hitherto been put into operation, and as doubts of its propriety have been raised by an act of the government, your memorialist conceives himself to have a claim upon the public justice, for some method of vindicating himself which will be unequivocal and definitive. Wherefore, and encouraged by a consciousness of the integrity of his administration, your memorialist is desirous that a strict examination should be had into his conduct while in office, in order that if he has been guilty of mal-administration, it may be detected and punished; if otherwise, that his innocence may be manifested and acknowledged. Unwilling from this motive, that longer delay should attend the object of the resolution which has been recited, your memorialist humbly prays, that an appointment of commissioners may take place, to carry the said resolution into effect. And your memorialist as in duty bound, will pray, &c.

ROBERT MORRIS.

New-York, Feb. 8 1790.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

At the second Session, begun and held at the City of New-York, on Monday the fourth day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

An ACT for giving effect to the several acts therein mentioned, in respect to the State of North-Carolina, and other purposes.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the several and respective duties specified and laid, in and by the act, entitled, "An act for laying a duty on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States;" and in and by the act, entitled, "An act imposing duties on tonnage," shall be paid and collected upon all goods, wares and merchandizes, which after the expiration of thirty days from the passing of this act, shall be imported into the state of North Carolina, from any foreign port or place. and upon the tonnage of all ships and vessels, which, after the said day, shall be entered within the said state of North Carolina, subject to the exceptions, qualifications, allowances, and abatements in the said acts contained or expressed; which acts shall be deemed to have the like force and operation within the said state of North Carolina, as elsewhere within the United States.

And be it further enacted, That for the due collection of the said duties there shall be in the said state of North Carolina, five districts—one to be called the district of Wilmington, and to comprehend all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks and inlets, from Little River inlet, inclusive, to New River inlet inclusive. Another to be called the district of Newbern, and to comprehend all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks and inlets, from New River inlet, exclusive, to Occacock inlet, inclusive, together with Pamticoe Sound (except that part of it into which the Pamticoe or Tarr and Machapunga Rivers empty themselves, and which lies between the Royal Shoal extended to Machapunga bluff, and the shoal which projects from the mouth of Pamticoe river towards the Royal Shoal.) Another to be called the district of Washington, and to comprehend all that part of Pamticoe Sound excepted, out of the district of Newbern, and the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks and inlets adjacent to, and communicating with the same. Another to be called the district of Edenton, and to comprehend all the waters, bays, harbors, creeks and inlets, from the channel between Pamticoe Sound and Albemarle Sound inclusive. The other to be called the district of Cambden, and to comprehend North River, Pasquotank, and Little River, and all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks and inlets, from the junction of Currituck and Albemarle Sounds, to the northern extremity of Back Bay.——That in the district of Wilmington, the town of Wilmington shall be a port of entry and delivery, and Swansborough a port of delivery only; and there shall be a collector, naval officer and surveyor, to reside at the said town of Wilmington, and a surveyor to reside at Swansborough. That in the district of Newbern, the town of Newbern shall be a port of entry and delivery, and the town of Beaufort a port of delivery only; and there shall be a collector to reside at Newbern, and a surveyor to reside at Beaufort. That in the district of Washington the town of Washington shall be the sole port of entry and delivery, and there shall be a collector to reside at the same. That in the district of Edenton, the town of Edenton shall be a port of entry and delivery, and Hertford, Murpheysborough, Plymouth, Windsor, Skewarkey, Winton and Bennet's Creek, ports of delivery; and there shall be a collector at the town of Edenton, and a surveyor at Hertford, another Surveyor at Murpheysborough, one surveyor at each of the ports of Plymouth, Windsor, Skewarkey, Winton, and Bennet's Creek. That all ships or vessels intending to proceed to Hertford, Plymouth, Windsor, Skewarkey, Winton, Bennet's Creek, or Murpheysborough, shall first come to, and enter at the port of Edenton. That in the district of Cambden, Plankbridge on Sawyer's Creek, shall be the port of entry and delivery, and Nixonton, Indiantown, Newbiggin Creek, Currituck inlet, and Pasquotank River-Bridge, ports of delivery; and there shall be a collector at Plankbridge, on Sawyer's Creek, and a surveyor at each of the ports of Nixonton, Indiantown, Currituck inlet, Pasquotank River-Bridge, and Newbiggin creek. And that the authority of the officers of each district shall extend over all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks and inlets comprehended within such district.

And be it further enacted, That the ports of Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, and Edenton, shall be the sole ports of entry within the said State of North-Carolina, for ships or vessels not registered or licenced within the United States, according to law, and for all ships or vessels whatsoever, which shall arrive from the Cape of Good Hope, or any place beyond the same.

And be it further enacted, That all the regulations, provisions, exceptions, allowances, compensations, directions, authorities, penalties, forfeitures, and other matters whatsoever, contained or expressed in the act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods wares, and merchandizes, imported into the United States," and not locally inapplicable, shall have the like force and effect within, the said State of North-Carolina, for the collection of the said duties, as elsewhere within the United States, and as if the same were repeated, and re-enacted in this present act.

Provided always, and be it declared, That the thirty-ninth section of the said act, and the third section of an act, entitled, "An act to suspend part of an act, entitled, "An act to regulate the collection of the duties imposed by law on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandizes imported into the United States, and for other purposes," did, by virtue of the adoption of the constitution of the United States, by the said State of North-Carolina, cease to operate in respect to the same.

And be it further enacted and declared, That the act, entitled, "An act for registering and clearing vessels, regulating the coasting trade, and for other purposes," shall, after the expiration of thirty days from the passing of this act, have the like force and operation within the said State of North-Carolina, as elsewhere within the United States, and as if the several clauses thereof were repeated, and re-enacted in this present act.

And be it further enacted, That the second section of the act, entitled, "An act to suspend part of an act, entitled an act to regulate the collection of duties imposed by law, on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandizes, imported into the United States, and for other purposes," passed the sixteenth day of September last, shall, with respect to the inhabitants and citizens of the state of Rhode-Island and Providence plantations, be revived, and also, that the fourth section of the said act shall be revived, and both continue in force until the first day of April next, and no longer.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS MUHLENBERG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN ADAMS, *Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate.*

APPROVED, FEBRUARY THE 8th, 1790.
GEORGE WASHINGTON, *President of the United States.*

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.

ON motion, the memorial of Robert Morris was read the second time.

The request which accompanied the memorial that it may be entered at large on the Journals of the House being also read—

Mr. Scot moved that it should be entered accordingly, which passed in the affirmative.

It was then voted that this memorial should be referred to a select committee, and Mr. Madison, M. Sedgwick and Mr. Sherman were appointed.

In committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury—Mr. Scot's amendment under consideration.

Mr. Scot observed that the object contained in the above amendment is of so important a nature that two or three days more spent upon it will be time well employed.—It involves the whole doctrine of discrimination and liquidation—those great points once established, the way will be opened to proceed in the discussion of the principle of the report.—That report, provided the principles of it are just and equitable, is a masterly performance, and does great honor to the framer of it.—It has been said that the domestic debt of the United States must be considered in the light of a fair and just contract which cannot be violated.—I never considered it in this view—Let us revert back to the time when the public securities, so called, were received by those, who had through blood and slaughter established the liberties of the country.—Did they consider them as a contract to be made good agreeable to the terms expressed in the bills they received? No Sir—they did not—how did they estimate their value? Why, Sir, taking into consideration the circumstances of their country at the moment they had compleated and established its independence—in addition to all their other sacrifices they added this, they were contented to receive 2/6 in lieu of 20/. He then enlarged on the injustice that would accrue from funding the whole debt agreeable to the face of the securities—and of taxing those who had made so great and noble a sacrifice, to make good the securities to their present possessors—and observed that strict, impartial justice required that the securities should be reduced to their real value, and a re-liquidation of the whole made before funds are provided to pay the interest.—When this consolidation is effected, the interest ought to be punctually paid at six per cent.—From some valuations which he had made, it appeared that some millions of the debt were unliquidated. He controverted the doctrine that the present possessor of public securities stood in the place of the original holder.

With respect to those characters of whom he spoken so highly, it had been said that many of them held sentiments different from those he was now advocating—to which he observed, that some who were once soldiers, had lost all title to the honorable appellation by commencing speculators.—These, like a woman in marriage, having changed their name, by wedding speculation, no longer speak the language of soldiers but of speculators.

Mr. Hartley said he was opposed to the amendment, not only on account of the mode of expression used in it—but also on account of the very reasons urged by the gentleman in support of it.—I am one of those said he, to whom the gentleman alludes, having been in the army; though I never speculated in public securities—but beg leave to differ from him with respect to a discrimination, or postponing the present business.—He then referred to the resolution of the last session when they resolved that provision ought to be made to support the public credit—the idea of a discrimination I believe never entered into the contemplation of any person—he represented the injustice, difficulty, and expence of the measure of a re-liquidation—the principle on which the public securities were originally issued and received, he insisted were totally different from the idea held up by the gentleman, and the assertion that they were received by the soldier on the idea of their being worth only 2/6 in the pound has no foundation whatever—he shewed the capacity of the country to pay its debts; being in possession of great resources which have not been glanced at by the Secretary, in his report—this circumstance of our ability, greatly enhances the obligation to do justice.—He defended the principle of a funding system—as wise and politic in itself, and being sanctioned by the experience of the most flourishing countries in the world—Great-Britain, by virtue of her funds, and paper credit, has extended her commerce and manufactures—and raised her character to the most respectable rank, in the scale of nations—He then instanced in the history of Frederick the 2d King of Prussia to shew the effects of a contrary system—that monarch accumulated in his coffers specie to the amount of 100 millions crowns—while his whole people were poor and wretched—he added a few other observations—and concluded by saying, that tho he was sorry to differ from his colleague for whose judgment he had a high esteem, yet he must vote against the amendment

Mr. Sedgwick entered into a general consideration of the subject of providing for the establishment of public credit—he said he believed that government had a right to interfere in certain cases with contracts public and private, and instanced the conduct of Congress on former occasions with respect to paper money, and the consolidation of demands against the public—the great point to be settled in the present business is our capacity to fulfil the existing engagements of the country to its creditors—He should be in favor of fulfilling those engagements as far as our abilities extended—on this question there may be various opinions—he should think himself bound to acquiesce in the decision that shall be made after a due investigation of our resources; but was clearly of opinion that any further procrastination of the business would encrease the difficulty of a final determination—the pernicious consequences of speculation will be encreased—for tho that business is necessarily connected with a transferable debt—and derives its value from it in a great degree, and the public credit is thereby promoted; yet when persons are seduced from the more useful occupations of life, and commence gamblers in the public funds, he thought the policy of any system that would promote such speculation ought to be reprobated—he concluded by saying that very dangerous consequences to the government were to be apprehended from delays in funding the public debt.

Mr. Boudinot followed Mr. Hartley in reprobating the object of the preſent amendment—He ſaid that if he could conceive with the hon. gentleman from Pennſylvania, that the public ſecurities had been received by the creditors of the United States as being worth no more than 2/6 in the pound, he ſhould moſt cordially acquieſce in the inference he deduced from ſuch a poſition—he ſhould be for conſidering them in the ſame light as he did the bills of credit, or old continental money; as the circumſtance of its being underſtood that they were worth no more at the time, would render it juſt and equitable to determine their value accordingly—but a recurrence to the reſolutions of Congreſs under which the evidences of the debt now under conſideration were iſſued, will ſufficiently explode ſuch a ſuppoſition. No idea of payment's being made, by thoſe ſecurities, was ever entertained—they were in fact, and were ſo conſidered, evidences of the liquidated and ſpecific ſums due to the creditors of the United States, hence it is inconteſtibly evident, that the ſecurities were not conſidered as payment, any more than the ſettlement of any private account can be conſidered as a diſcharge of ſuch account. The firſt evidences of the debt were not transferable, and had not Congreſs afterwards made thoſe certificates or evidences of the debt transferable, they muſt have remained in the hands of original holders; but for the particular accommodation and advantage of the original holders, Congreſs afterwards made them transferable—and this ſtep ſo far from benefiting the creditors, would have proved a real injury to them, if the aſſignee could have been ſuppoſed to ſtand in a leſs eligible ſituation than the aſſignor. Upon every principle of aſſignation of debts and contracts, ſuch an idea ought to be reprobated. He adduced ſeveral inſtances of the diſadvantageous circumſtances under which the creditors of the United States had been paid—from which it appeared that manifeſt injuſtice would be done to many perſons in the payments they had received, ſhould the full amount of their ſecurities be paid them in ſpecie—from all which, and many other conſiderations which he added, he inferred, that no idea exiſted in the mind of any perſon, either ſoldier or citizen, that the ſecurities were conſidered or received as a full diſcharge of the demands againſt the public. Mr. Boudinot founded many of his obſervations on reſolves of the late Congreſs which he read, on his own knowledge of the particular circumſtances under which the public paper of the United States had been iſſued, as he was in Congreſs at the periods referred to.

Mr. Scot obſerved, in anſwer to Mr. Boudinot, that other reſolutions of the late Congreſs might be adduced which held a different language—and the conduct of government in regard to the paper money at different periods, plainly proved that it was conſidered as juſt and proper for them to interfere and determine the value of thoſe evidences of debt. Mr. Scot then referred to the obſervation of Mr. Sedgwick, in which he had ſaid that the moſt alarming conſequences were to be apprehended from not coming to a deciſion upon this important buſineſs the preſent ſeſſion. He wiſhed that gentleman would point out the evils which were to be apprehended—for his own part he did not ſuppoſe that the holders of public ſecurities would cut the throats of Congreſs, for a neceſſary delay in funding the debt.

Mr. Sedgwick replied to the enquiry, and pointed out a great variety of conſiderations which muſt appear weighty and important if juſtly conſidered by the committte. A great and reſpectable body of our citizens are creditors of the Union—their expectations are on the deciſions of the preſent ſeſſion of Congreſs.

There are various opinions prevailing reſpecting the debt in regard to diſcrimination, intereſt, and funding—On theſe points there appears to be a great diverſity of opinion—Heats and animoſities will grow out of this oppoſition of ſentiment, and a ſpirit of party will probably terminate in forming factions among the people, that may be pitted againſt each other, and may deſtroy the public tranquility and blaſt the hopes and proſpects of the people under the government now ſo happily eſtabliſhed.—Theſe are among the many conſequences to be apprehended—but the reputation, the credit of the States, are at ſtake.—The circumſtances that affect theſe are often in themſelves of ſmall importance—at the preſent moment the public expectation is alive to the meaſures of government—it lays with the legiſlature to realize this expectation, ſo far as juſtice, equity and the abilities of our country demand. If Congreſs purſue the preſent enquiry and come to a determination, the general ſentiment will be brought to a point and a probable acquieſcence in what is done—and all the evils of faction, diſunion and diſappointed expectations prevented.

Mr. Stone was oppoſed to a poſtponement of the buſineſs, as it involves a relinquiſhment of all conſideration of the ſubject the preſent ſeſſion.

Mr. Stone reprobated all funding ſyſtems, as productive of miſchief and poverty—factitious credit was but a mode of acquiring the means of ſhedding the blood and cutting the throats of our neighbors.—The credit of this country, he ſaid, does not depend on any paper ſchemes of credit. It cannot be eſtabliſhed ſuddenly, in a day, or a year.—It depends on the evidence we give of an honeſty of principle. He obſerved that the ſituation of the United States is ſo different from thoſe of the countries who are propoſed as models of imitation in our financial arrangements, that ſuch ſyſtems are no ways applicable.

Mr. Smith (S. C.) made a few remarks on Mr. Scot's amendment—And in a ſhort reply to ſome of Mr. Jackſon's obſervations, quoted Blackſtone againſt Blackſtone.

Mr. Gerry after touching upon Mr. Scot's amendment turned his attention to an obſervation which was made by Mr. Jackſon, viz. *that America owed her independence principally to her foreign loans.* Mr. Gerry in contraſting the foreign and domeſtic debts, exhibited in a ſtriking point of light, the injuſtice of this obſervation—and from accurate details from the public accounts, ſhewed that the domeſtic debt is in fact as ſixteen to one compared to the foreign debt: He reprobated the ſuggeſtion that the citizens of the United States were principally indebted to foreigners for their liberties—the reverſe appeared to be evidently the caſe, from their immenſe exertions and annual expences during the war, which he ſtated at five millions ſterling.—So that the debt of the United States bears no proportion to the actual expences and ſacrifices of the citizens for the acquiſition of their independence—A queſtion here ariſes, what has become of the reſidue of the debt? To this it may be anſwered, that the great maſs of the difference has been ſunk by depreciation on the paper money, which can be conſidered in no other light than a tax upon the people—and which has operated perhaps as equally as any that might have been aſſeſſed. Mr. Gerry contraſted the foreign and domeſtic debts in various points of view—by which it appeared that if any diſcrimination ſhould be made between them, it ought to be in favor of the latter.

He then adverted to the circumſtances under which the domeſtic debts were contracted, and from theſe, deduced the injuſtice and ill policy of a re-liquidation—he reprobated giving the preference to our foreign creditors in the proviſion to be made for payment of the intereſt.

He replied to the ſeveral objections againſt funding the debt and procraſtinating the buſineſs, and by ſeveral familiar inſtances in common life, enforced the abſolute neceſſity of the meaſure, as the only poſſible expedient of doing juſtice which preſented.

He added many other obſervations upon the ſubject—and concluded with this ſtriking obſervation, that if the United States while they make proviſion for their foreign creditors ſhould at the ſame time abandon their domeſtic—it will give occaſion to ſay, that the ultima rex regum, and not a principle of honor and juſtice, was the influencing cauſe.

Mr. Tucker obſerved, that he was in favor of a diſcrimination among the creditors of the United States—he did not however entirely agree in the motion now before the committee—He then divided the public creditors into three claſſes—the holders of old continental bills of credit or paper money—the original holders of liquidated ſecurities—and thoſe who held the latter by purchaſe—the old paper money he ſaid ſhould be conſolidated at forty for one, principal—with intereſt at ſix per cent.—for theſe, and the ſecond claſs of creditors proviſion ought to be made without delay to pay them their intereſt at ſix per cent.—with reſpect to the third claſs, they are entitled by the engagements of the country to an intereſt of ſix per cent.—this he ſaid they ought to receive when the country ſhall be in circumſtances to pay—he therefore propoſed that this claſs ſhould be referred to a future period for payment—he thought that the ſecond reſolution in the report would in ſome meaſure preclude a diſcuſſion of the ſubſequent ones—he therefore propoſed an amendment by adding theſe words, "as ſhall appear conſiſtent with equity and the improving reſources of the country."

The queſtion being taken on Mr. Scots' motion, it paſſed in the negative by a great majority.

Mr. Burke then moved the following amendment "provided a diſcrimination be made between the original holders and their aſſignees, and that a ſcale of depreciation be prepared accordingly,"—This being ſeconded, was laid on the table. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

A memorial from the annual meeting of Friends at Philadelphia, reſpecting the Slave Trade, and praying the interpoſition of Congreſs for the mitigation of the evils, and final abolition of that pernicious traffic, was preſented by Mr. Fitzſimons. Another memorial on the ſame ſubject, from the meeting of Friends in New-York, was preſented by Mr. Lawrance. Theſe were both read, and on motion that they ſhould be read a ſecond time, in order to their being committed—a warm debate enſued, which ended this day in withdrawing the motion for a ſecond reading.—The order of the day was then taken up, and the Houſe went into a committee of the whole on the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Burke's amendment to the ſecond reſolution, which was laid on the table yeſterday, was read, viz. Provided nevertheleſs that a diſcrimination ought to be made between the original holders of public ſecurities and aſſignees, and that a ſcale of depreciation be prepared accordingly.

After a few obſervations on this propoſition, by Mr. Smith, S. C. it was withdrawn by Mr. Burke.

A meſſage was received from the Senate by their Secretary, informing the Houſe, that they have paſſed a reſolve, empowering the Preſident of the United States to appoint three commiſſioners to enquire into the receipts and expenditures of public monies by, and to examine and adjuſt the accounts of, the late Superintendant of Finance, and requeſting the concurrence of the Houſe in ſaid reſolve.

Mr. Burke's amendment being withdrawn, Mr. Madiſon entered into a lengthy diſcuſſion of the ſubject of the public debt—towards the cloſe of his ſpeech he propoſed that a diſcrimination ſhould be made between the original holders of public ſecurities, and thoſe who hold them by purchaſe. His plan is that the firſt ſhould be paid the full ſum promiſed, with intereſt at 6 pr. cent. The aſſignees or purchaſers, to be paid the higheſt average ſum they have been ſold at, and to thoſe who have alienated them, the reſidue, and both to receive intereſt at 6 pr. cent. Government not to avail itſelf of the leaſt advantage in the tranſaction.

Mr. Livermore moved that the reſolution ſhould be amended by inſertiug after the word *intereſt*, "at a certain rate"—this motion was negatived.

Mr. Madiſon propoſed an amendment to the reſolution, agreeable to the principles of his ſpeech. This propoſition remains to be diſcuſſed.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

A memorial from the Pennſylvania Society, for the abolition of ſlavery, ſigned by Benja. Franklin, Preſident, was read.

Mr. Hartley moved that the memorials preſented yeſterday ſhould be read the ſecond time, which was agreed to by a large majority. He then moved that they ſhould be referred to a ſelect committee—which motion brought on a debate which laſted till near three o'clock.

The queſtion being called for, Mr. Smith, S. C. moved that it be determined by Ayes and Noes, a ſufficient number of members appearing in favor of this motion, it was thus determined.

AYES—Meſſrs Ames, Benſon, Boudinot, Brown, Cadwallader, Clymer, Fitzſimons, Floyd, Foſter, Gale, Gerry, Gilman, Goodhue, Griffin, Grout, Hartley, Hathorne, Heiſter, Huntington, Lawrance, Lee, Leonard, Livermore, Madiſon, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Page, Parker, Partridge, Ranſellaer, Schureman, Scot, Sedgwick, Seney, Sherman, Sinnickſon, Smith M. Sturgis, Thatcher, Trumbull, Wadſworth, White, Wynkoop. 43.

NOES—Meſſrs Baldwin, Bland, Burke, Coles, Huger, Jackſon, Matthews, Sylveſter, Smith, S. C. Stone, Tucker. 11.

The memorials were referred to a committee of ſeven members.

On motion of Mr. Lawrance, the petition of George Bowne, of the ſociety for the abolition of ſlavery in this city, on the ſame ſubject, was read, and referred to the ſame commitee.

The Houſe then adjourned till Monday.

☞ We have prepared a ſketch of the Debates of Thurſday and yeſterday, which want of room obliges us to defer till Wedneſday.

NEW-YORK, FEBRUARY 13.

Extract of a letter, dated Paris, Nov. the 3d. 1789.

[The Editor, fearing it would not be in his power to introduce into the tranſlation the peculiar elegance of the extract, flatters himſelf the peruſal of it in the original language will not be unacceptable to a conſiderable number of his readers.]

"Votre hèros devenù le notre, eſt comme vous le ſçavés a la teſte de la milice de cette capitalle, ainſy que des troupes que la nècèſſité a obligè le gouvernement d'y faire venir; vous ſçavés ſans doute tout ce qui c'eſt paſſè icy depuis la premiere epoque, lorsque deux cents mille hommes ayant rèsolù d'acquèrir leur libertè, prononçèrent ſon nom par acclamation & le nommèrent leur chef; quelle deſtinée! quelle gloire! Eſperons que le gènèreux déffenſeur de la libertè, n'aura pas inutilement ſoutenu ſa noble cauſe, que ſes talents et ſes vertus ſi dignement reconnües en Amerique, vont reçevoir une nouvelle rècompenſe dans ſon propre pays;—il ſe montre de plus en plus digne des poſtes eminents, ou ſon deſtin l'appelle; le GENERAL WASHINGTON, devenu ſupreme Magiſtrat *des etats nouvellement rèunis* n'apprendra pas ſans plaiſir que ſon fils adoptif, ſon elève, ſon èmule, marche dans la carriere de la vraye gloire, en imitant les vertus ainſy que les ſuccès de ſon illuſtre & reſpectable maiſtre.

"Le fils du Marquis que je vois ſouvent GEORGE WASHINGTON LA FAYETTE continüe de mèriter toute la tendreſſe de ſon Pere; il eſt ſous Lieutenant dans notre milice; ah jeune homme quels noms vous portès! quelle gloire! mais quelle tasche dàvoir de tels parents & de tels examples a ſuivre! &c. &c.

Extract af a letter from Boſton, Feb. 3.

You have obliged me by the copy of Mr. Hamilton's ſyſtem of finance—he has ſo well digeſted and explained his plan, that I am of opinion the oppoſition to it muſt be feeble, and cannot prevail ſo far as to effect any material alterations—the creditors in Maſſachuſetts will cheerfully accede to his propoſitions; but will univerſally revolt at a reduction of the intereſt below *four* pr. cent.

They are confident Mr. Hamilton's abilities are adequate to carrying his ideas into effect, with advantage to the community; and in particular that they will ſerve to create a beneficial medium, very much wanted, to put in motion the induſtry of the country---the conſtitution of this State was preſerved in the late rebellion, through the exertions of the public creditors---and they contributed moſt eſſentially to the eſtabliſhment of the general government---in this view, it appears of the laſt importance to the liberties of the people, which are inſeparably connected with the conſtitution, to conſolidate and ſecure the attachment of ſo influential a part of the community.

REPORT

Of the SECRETARY of the TREASURY to the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Jan.* 9, 1790.

[CONTINUATION.]

A Hundred dollars advanced upon the life of a perſon of eleven years old, would produce an annuity

	Dollars.	*Parts.*
If commencing at twenty-one, of -	10	346
If commencing at thirty-one, of - -	18	803
If commencing at forty-one, of - -	37	286
If commencing at fifty-one, of - -	78	580

The ſame ſum advanced upon the chance of the ſurvivorſhip of the youngeſt of two lives, one of the perſons being twenty-five, the other, thirty years old, would produce, if the youngeſt of the two, ſhould ſurvive, an annuity for the remainder of life of 23 dollars, 556 parts.

From theſe inſtances may readily be diſcerned, the advantages, which theſe deferred annuities afford, for ſecuring a comfortable proviſion for the evening of life, or for wives, who ſurvive their huſbands.

The ſixth plan alſo relinquiſhes the ſuppoſition, which is the foundation of the ſecond, and third, and offers a higher rate of intereſt upon ſimilar terms of redemption, for the conſideration of the payment of one half of the loan in ſpecie. This is a plan highly advantageous to the creditors, who may be able to make that payment; while the ſpecie itſelf could be applied in purchaſes of the debt, upon terms, which would fully indemniſy the public for the increaſed intereſt.

It is not improbable, that foreign holders of the domeſtic debt, may embrace this as a deſirable arrangement.

As an auxiliary expedient, and by way of experiment, the Secretary would propoſe a loan upon the principles of a tontine.

To conſiſt of ſix claſſes, compoſed reſpectively of perſons of the following ages:

First claſs, of thoſe of 20 years and under.
Second claſs, of thoſe above 20, and not exceeding 30.
Third claſs, of thoſe above 30, and not exceeding 40.
Fourth claſs, of thoſe above 40, and not exceeding 50.
Fifth claſs, of thoſe above 50, and not exceeding 60.
Sixth claſs, of thoſe above 60.

Each ſhare to be two hundred dollars. The number of ſhares in each claſs, to be indefinite. Perſons to be at liberty to ſubſcribe on their own lives, or on thoſe of others, nominated by them.

	Dollars.	*Cents.*
The annuity upon a ſhare in the firſt claſs to be	8.	40
upon a ſhare in the ſecond - -	8.	65
upon a ſhare in the third - -	9.	0
upon a ſhare in the fourth - -	9.	65
upon a ſhare in the fifth - -	10.	70
upon a ſhare in the ſixth - -	12.	80

The annuities of thoſe who die, to be equally divided among the ſurvivors, until four-fifths ſhall be dead, when the principle of ſurvivorſhip ſhall ceaſe, and each annuitant thenceforth enjoy his dividend as a ſeveral annuity during the life, upon which it ſhall depend.

Theſe annuities are calculated on the beſt life in each claſs, and at a rate of intereſt of four per cent. with ſome deductions in favor of the public. To the advantages which theſe circumſtances preſent, the ceſſation of the right of ſurvivorſhip on the death of four-fifths of the annuitants, will be no inconſiderable addition.

The inducements to individuals are, a competent intereſt for their money from the outſet, ſecured for life, and the proſpect of continual encreaſe, and even of large profit to thoſe, whoſe fortune it is, to ſurvive their aſſociates.

It will have appeared, that in all the propoſed loans, the Secretary has contemplated the putting the intereſt upon the ſame footing with the principal: *That* on the debt of the United States, he would have computed to the laſt of the preſent year: *That* on the debt of the particular States, to the laſt of the year 1791; the reaſon for which diſtinction will be ſeen hereafter.

In order to keep up a due circulation of money, it will be expedient, that the intereſt of the debt ſhould be paid quarter-yearly. This regulation will, at the ſame time, conduce to the advantage of the public creditors, giving them, in fact, by the anticipation of payment, a higher rate of intereſt; which may, with propriety, be taken into the eſtimate of the compenſation to be made to them. Six per cent. per annum, paid in this mode, will truly be worth ſix dollars, and one hundred and thirty-five thouſandth parts of a dollar, computing the market intereſt at the ſame rate.

FROM THE AMERICAN MERCURY.

THE APOLOGIZER.

HOW happy, ſays one, would the times be, if we could all ſee alike in politics. When a young man, I was of the ſame opinion, and uſed to loſe all patience with other people when they contradicted me; ſince which experience has convinced me I was in an error; and I every day find benefit from the different opinions of men. Inſtead of faulting, it is now my buſineſs to frame an apology for every one who oppoſes the government, and having applied myſelf with great induſtry to the buſineſs, and examined a great number of anti-federaliſts, I have always found a ſufficient reaſon, either in the particular ſtructure of their heads, or in the qualities of their hearts. The reſult of my inquiries ſhall be occaſionally laid before the public, illuſtrated with examples.

The firſt articles of my apology, ariſes from a general law in the wiſdom of nature, that perfection ariſes from contrariey, or the joint operation of oppoſite principles. In this part of my ſpeculation, I have been much aſſiſted by the weekly labors, of a very eminent clergyman. Tho I am not divine enough, nicely to deſcribe his argument, for it is very long and required more than ten diſcourſes for a compleat dicuſſion; yet I well remember the words in which it reſulted, "that Satan was a great bleſſing to the church, and that Judas Iſcariot was an eminent inſtrument of good to mankind."

In the courſe of argument, he ſeemed to prove, that without moral evil, it is not poſſible for men to ſee either the nature or the benefits of virtue; and he told us, that tho every man is eternally guilty for his vices, yet that a little vice in the univerſe, will forever give a reliſh to the happineſs of good people, as a ſmall bowl of ſauce will ſeaſon a large diſh of meat, for that was his compariſon. Now that I could not find this kind of reaſoning very conducive to my piety, yet it come in good time, to aſſiſt me in my favorite deſign, an apology for anti-federaliſm—for the advantages of this oppoſite principle to good government are not a few, and without them political ſociety could not arrive to a ſtate of perfection. While my reverend guide returns pubilc thanks for the life and adventures of Judas Iſcariot, I can moſt heartily join with him, only by changing the name in my own mind, to ſome great man, who has influence enough to get an election, into the very government he endeavours to deſtroy.

When we ſee contrarieties admitted into every part of nature, as fire and water, honeſty and falſehood, and find it uſeful thus to be, it ſhould reconcile us to ſome diſſentients among our rulers, and doubtleſs they are as great bleſſings to the State, as Iſcariot was to the church. Theſe gentlemen who continue their oppoſition, certainly are lights in our political horizon, for they ſay and do things which no other men would; and they alſo appear to have a principle of heat. Now tho ſevere heat be diſagreeable, there are ſome benefits from it; heat as our almanacks ſuppoſe, at a certain ſeaſon of the year, is encreaſed by the burning rays of the dog ſtar; but what candid man ever thought of blaming that ſultry ſtar, which acts in its appointed time and place: In like manner I conſider thoſe who oppoſe national meaſures as the dog ſtars of government, moving in their own proper orb. They were not made for ſuns to rule the day, and by attempting it, would make Lee-way in their courſe; in the dark they can ſparkle, and why ſhould we expect more from a ſimple ſtar. True it is, that they ſome times cauſe a political heat, which is rather diſagreeable, but this like an animal fever, purges from the body thoſe groſs humours contracted by a careleſs way of living. I deſire that no perſon would think diſreſpectfully of ſtar light, while for certain purpoſes it is better than the light of the day. The whole tribe of ſhadowy ſubſtances ſuch, as apparitions and ſpectres of the imagination, diſappear under the lumination of the ſun, but half mankind are witneſſes that they may be ſeen in the dark by the twinkling of the ſtars, and it is by theſe diſcoveries of the night that we are enabled to guard againſt their encroachments on the human race. In the ſame manner it is by the twinkling of ſtar-light politicians, that our jealous people are enabled to ſee ſpectres of oppreſſion, as they grow in the firſt principles of government.

The laws of nature in generating and tranſmiting evil are yet but little known, and if we had not ſome leſſer lights, to rule in the political night, and ſee by darkneſs, the numerous enemies of the people's rights, in their ſhadowy and pre-exiſtent ſtate, unexpected deſtruction might come on the public. I therefore muſt eſteem this nebulous twinkling as neceſſary in politics, as it is in the planetary ſyſtem; and very comfortable to all weak eyes.

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 13.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, Dec. 24, 1789.

"A reflecting mind will take pleaſure in contemplating the different ſituations of men (with reſpect to freedom of opinion, without penalty) in England and America.——In England, no diſſenter from the eſtabliſhed religion is excuſed from paying a tax to the ſupport of ſuch eſtabliſhment. In America, the civil power leaves the conſcience perfectly free, and a man may adhere to any ſect he pleaſes, or diſſent from all, without danger of ſubjecting himſelf to the vexatious proceſs of eccleſiaſtical courts and the cenſures of epiſcopal tyrants. I am informed from the beſt authority, that the Quakers in England only have paid, during this year towards the ſupport of the national church, no leſs than five thouſand one hundred pounds ſterling, and in Ireland one thouſand two hundred and forty ſeven pounds. Add to this that very little regard is paid to the pacific principles of the Quakers, ſeveral of them having been impriſoned laſt year at Braintree and elſewhere, for not having provided ſubſtitutes in the county militia; others have been ſhut up in jail by the eccleſiaſtical courts on account of tythes, and (unleſs contributations are made) no one knows when they will get out of priſon. In my opinion a forced maintenance of the clergy is evidently contradictory to, as well as utterly inconſiſtent with, the mild ſpirit, benevolence and dignity of the goſpel, which has beſtowed its bounty freely upon all. But time (it is to be hoped) will eradicate theſe prejudices and abuſes in England and Ireland, where at preſent, (as Hudibras ſays)

——"*Every village is a ſee*
As well as Rome, and muſt maintain
A Tythe-pig metropolitan,
More haughty and ſevere in's place
Than Gregory or Boniface."

Thanks be to the goodneſs of Heaven which has inclined the great body of the people of this country, to put matters of a religious nature upon a different footing.—The Quakers in this neighborhood, who in 1777, gave ſuch a *hearty welcome* to Sir W. Howe, had not a proper ſenſe of theſe matters, or they would have acted in a very different manner from what they did; and not have declined to ſhare with the reſt of the Americans the burthen of the common defence."

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13.

Saturday, the 6th Inſtant, being the anniverſary of the ALLIANCE BETWEEN FRANCE AND THE UNITED-STATES, the ſame was celebrated by the CHARGE DES AFFAIRES OF HIS MOST CHRISTAIN MAJESTY. On this occaſion there was an entertainment at his Houſe, at which were preſent, his Excellency the Vice-Preſident of the United-States—the honorable Senate—the ſpeaker of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, the chief Juſtice, and the Heads of the great Departments of the United-States—his Excellency the Governor, and the Honorable the chancellor of the State of New-York,—the Diplomatic Body, and Foreigners of diſtinction.

After dinner the following toaſts were introduced.

1. The Alliance.
2. The King, the National Aſſembly, and the People of France.
3. The Preſident, the Congreſs, and the People of the United States.
4. The King of Spain.
5. The United Netherlands.
6. The King of Sweden.
7. The Cincinnati and the Soldiers of both Countries who have fought in ſuppor of the Alliance and of Independence.
8. Mr. Jefferſon and the preceding Plenipotentiaries of the United States in France.
9. The Count de Mouſtier and the preceding Plenipotentiaries of France in the United States.
10. The Marquis de la Fayette, and all thoſe who cheriſh the connection of the two countries.
11. May the encreaſe of our commercial intercourſe daily confirm the alliance.
12. May the advantages of a free, conſolidated and efficient government be felt in both countries.
13. Perpetuity to the Alliance. Let us be rivals in Wiſdom only and in National Honor!

WAR-OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the invalid Penſioners of the United States, reſiding within the States reſpectively, that one moiety of their aunual penſion, commencing on the fifth day of March laſt, will be paid at the places and by the perſons herein after mentioned, on the fifth day of March enſuing, and that the ſecond moiety of the ſaid annual penſion will be paid at the ſame places and by the ſame perſons, on the fifth day of June enſuing.

The States,	*Places,*	*and perſons by whom the penſions will be paid.*
New-Hampſhire,	Portſmouth,	Joſeph Whipple.
Maſſachuſetts,	Boſton,	Benjamin Lincoln.
Rhode-Iſland,	Providence,	Jeremiah Olney.
Connecticut,	New-London,	Jedidiah Huntington.
New-York,	New-York,	John Lamb.
New-Jerſey,	Perth-Amboy,	John Halſted.
Pennſylvania,	Philadelphia,	Sharp Delany.
Delaware,	Wilmington,	George Buſh.
Maryland,	Baltimore,	Otho H. Williams,
Virginia,	B. Hundred,	William Heth,
North-Carolina,	Hillſborough,	John Haywood.
South-Carollna,	Charleſton,	George Abbott Hall.
Georgia,	Savannah,	John Haberſham.

January the 28th, 1790.

By order of the Preſident of the United States.

H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

IN order to prevent unſucceſsful applications, the following information is re-publiſhed, reſpecting the vouchers which will be required.

"THE returns which have been or ſhall be made to the Secretary for the Department of War by the ſeveral States of the penſions which have been granted, and paid by them reſpectively will together with the vouchers herein required, be conſidered as the evidence whereon the payments are to be made.

Every application for payment muſt be accompanied by the following vouchers.

1ſt. The certificate given by the ſtate ſpecifying that the perſon poſſeſſing it, is in fact an invalid, and aſcertaining the ſum to which as ſuch he is annually entitled.

2dly. An affidavit agreeably to the following form: to wit—A. B. came before me one of the Juſtices for the county of in the ſtate of and made oath that he is the ſame A. B. to whom the original certificate in his poſſeſſion was given, of which the following is a copy (the certificate given by the ſtate to be recited.)

That he ſerved in (regiment or veſſel) at the time he was diſabled, and that he now reſides in the and county of and has reſided there for the laſt years, previous to which he reſided in

In caſe an Invalid ſhould apply for payment by an attorney, the ſaid attorney muſt, beſides the certificate and oath before recited, produce a ſpecial letter of attorney agreeable to the following form,

I A. B. of county of ſtate of do hereby conſtitute and appoint C. D. of my lawful attorney to receive in my behalf of (the firſt or ſecond moiety) of my annual penſion, as an Invalid of the United States, from the fourth day of March, One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-nine.

In teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand and ſeal, this

Signed and ſealed
in the preſence of
Acknowledged before me

Applications of executors or adminiſtrators muſt be accompanied with legal evidence of their reſpective offices, and alſo of the time the Invalid died, whoſe penſion they may claim.

By Command of the Preſident of the United States of America

H. KNOX,
Secretary for the Department of War.

War-Office, October 13. 1789.